



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 8, 1909.

LABOR'S PROTEST AGAINST JUDGE LAW.

REPORT OF ENGLAND'S DELEGATES.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN ITALY.

"COLLIER'S" CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

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No. 47

LABOR'S PROTEST AGAINST JUDGE LAW.

REPORT OF ENGLAND'S DELEGATES.

One of the interesting events of each American Federation of Labor convention is the report of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress. The greeting from "across the seas" of the men and women associated with us in the labor movement are always sincere, usually eloquent, and the common aim of the toilers clearly emphasized. At the Denver gathering last November John Wadsworth and J. H. Skinner represented the British Congress. In part Mr. Wadsworth, a member of the English House of Commons, said:

"I am pleased to be here because this is a representative meeting of the trade unions of America. I would much rather attend a meeting of this description than a meeting of any other description, political or otherwise. I have been a trade unionist ever since I was a little boy and have seen the results wrought in the old country through the efforts of the trade unions. I remember working in the pit when I was quite a little fellow. In those days it was not a question of eight hours from bank to bank or from any other point. We used to work, especially in the winter time, without seeing daylight from Monday morning until Saturday night. That condition of things has been altogether altered as far as Great Britain is concerned.

"This is a great country, but as far as I can see from observation up to the present time, large as it is, you have the same difficulties to a larger or smaller degree, to face in the very near future, that we have had to face in the old country in years gone by. Some of our friends in the old country tell us everything is contentment and peace as far as America is concerned. I am very much afraid that is not true. We in Great Britain look up to the United States of America as a world within itself, and when we come to realize that Great Britain is composed of about 150,000 square mile of territory, and when we learn that the United States is composed of two and a half million square miles of territory we are amazed. It appears to me that it does not matter very much whether working people live in free trade Great Britain or protected America. If they are not in a position through their organizations to force out of the employers of labor and capitalists their fair share of the profits made by their labor. I believe, as I have believed all along the line, that there is nothing more efficacious, nothing that will serve the interest of labor better than powerful organizations. Those organizations ought to be established in every trade. Where people have to work they are bound to be united together to get the justice and equity they ought to have.

"In England we have gone through a great deal, as some of you know. It used to be that we could not have a public meeting even in Great Britain. By and by we got the Trade Union Act in 1871. We went on with that charter for thirty years or over, when we had the same condition forced upon us you are having forced upon you in this country—what is known in England as judge-made law. We have our injunctions just as you are having them in this country. Trade union funds were made attachable for damages, and in consequence they were of no power to serve the workmen. They were not satisfied with that, and for a time the great capitalistic interests

(Continued on Page 6)

The mass meeting held in the Building Trades Temple last Sunday afternoon was a success from every standpoint. Four thousand men and women voiced labor's protest. The auditorium was unable to accommodate all who wished to hear the speakers. There was an overflow meeting in a large hall.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, president, vice-president, and secretary, respectively, of the American Federation of Labor, have been sentenced to imprisonment for contempt of an injunction issued at the instance of the Buck Stove and Range Company; and

WHEREAS, Said injunction was issued in contempt of the rights of American citizens, inasmuch as it deprives the persons enjoined of their constitutional guaranties of free press, free speech and peaceable assembly; and

WHEREAS, The sentence of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the case of Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will, if permitted to stand as a precedent, be followed by other sentences upon citizens engaged in other activities, until the movements of society shall cease to be governed by the constitution and statutes of the land and become subject to restraint at the hands of any occupant of judicial office; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the citizens of San Francisco in mass meeting assembled, this third day of January, nineteen hundred and nine, that we protest against the injunction issued by Judge Gould and the sentence imposed by Justice Wright, upon Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, as not only a grave injustice to the immediate sufferers, but also as a menace to the rights of all citizens, said injunction and sentence being without warrant in law or equity and a mere arbitrary exercise of power in behalf of one class of citizens at the sacrifice of another class of citizens; further

Resolved, That we call upon our fellow-citizens of all classes everywhere to give serious thought to this latest example of the well-established tendency of the judiciary to usurp functions which by the fundamental law of the land are either vested in other branches of the Government or reserved to the people themselves, as manifested by the issuance of injunctions which are in effect merely so much judge-made law and which commonly override the statutes and even the constitution itself; further

Resolved, That while we recognize and respect the injunction when used for its proper purpose, namely, to protect property rights, we deny the right of the courts to use that instrument as a means of invading the personal rights of the citizens, and especially do we deny that assumed right when based, as it usually is, upon the doctrine that labor is a commodity and property, in the legal sense of these terms, since the logical sequence of that doctrine leads to the enslavement of labor to the employing class; further

Resolved, That we emphatically protest against the action of the court in issuing the injunction and imposing a penalty for its violation, as an attack upon popular government, that is, government by law made by legally-chosen representatives of the people, and substituting in lieu thereof a personal, despotic and discretionary government, a govern-

(Continued on Page 5)

LABOR CONDITIONS IN ITALY.

BY H. WEINSTOCK.

In my investigations of the labor laws and labor conditions in Italy, I find from inquiries made of Dr. Marphetti of the Government Labor Bureau, which is a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Manufactories and Commerce, that labor legislation in Italy is much occupied just now with the problem of legalizing and regulating collective bargaining as between associations of workers and associations of employers, more especially in its bearings on agricultural labor contract, agricultural labor having attained a high degree of organization in Italy, the unions numbering 270,000 members plus 60,000 or 70,000 outside the federation.

In the national council of labor, in which the Government is represented, there is a strong current in favor of introducing into such collective bargaining a clause enforcing compulsory arbitration in labor disputes, but such a measure requires careful study before being concreted, as there is strong opposition to it, especially on the part of the workers themselves, who think their interests are better safeguarded by avoiding all such compulsory intervention. Three private bills will be brought into the House of Deputies in favor of compulsory arbitration, and the Government has promised to study them and incorporate the principle in a measure of its own initiative, but it is easy to see that months, if not years, will have to pass before such a project is concreted. There already exist in most trades permanent arbitration bodies known here as "Proviviri," chosen half amongst the workers and half amongst the employers, elected at fixed intervals, generally every two years, to whom disputes arising as to the interpretation of a contract can, if desired, be submitted by masters and men, and it is proposed to extend such boards, whose awards are taken into consideration by the courts should the dispute be carried into them, to agricultural labor.

Unionism is a comparatively young movement in Italy, having been formed in 1892. Organization of the peasantry into leagues of resistance is of still more recent date, being formed in 1901, when it started in the province of Mantau, after an unusual outbreak of strikes and lockouts in rural districts. The movement was started and directed by Socialist leaders, and is still almost entirely in their hands. These organizations differ widely in different provinces in their aims and methods, the regulation of internal immigration from one province to another assuming very large proportions.

Since the creation of agricultural unions there has been a marked advance in wages paid to farm hands, raising them in some districts from 13 cents a day to 65 cents, or a gain of 500 per cent, and nearly everywhere the pay has been more than doubled. It is not claimed by the unionists that this marked difference is wholly due to organization—emigration, notably in the southern provinces, being mainly responsible for this, as labor has become scarce in these sections and can command its own price. Opponents of unionism maintain there is little relation between the growth of unionism and the increase of wages other than that of coincidence, but it is generally admitted that the unions have had their share in raising the standard of living.

Labor bureau statistics show that the paying of labor by the hour has put a premium on long

rather than short hours, due to the wish of the laborer to make large wages. Many farm laborers work fourteen hours a day in the busy season, and live in the fields they till.

Better methods of farming have been introduced, the increased cost of farm labor having tended to this end. Labor-saving devices are used where possible, and these have not, as a rule, aroused antagonism of the unions.

LAND VALUES ADVANCE.

It might be presumed that the highly increased cost of labor would have diminished noticeably the returns cashed by land-owners, and thus tended to depress land values. It would appear, however, that the reverse has taken place. This is due in the first place to the improved methods of farming introduced partly as the result of the increased cost of labor and partly owing to the active educational propaganda carried on by the Italian Government by means of traveling chairs of agriculture, experimental fields, etc., and also to the decline in the capitalization value of money. Another determining factor is the land buying of the Italian emigrants, who return home with their savings and who are keen bidders for available land which they are willing to acquire at almost any price to gratify their ambition to become land owners, on however so small a scale. It is feared that should commercial depression in America continue and lead to the return on a large scale of Italian emigrants, such return would tend to overload the labor market and might seriously disturb recent prosperity and check the advance in wages, prices and land values which has been continuous of late. So far, however, the official returns received by the labor bureau show that, although large numbers of emigrants have returned, no bad effects have as yet been felt, and indeed the return has been welcomed in many districts where the scarcity of labor had begun to be so seriously felt as to contribute a cause of impoverishment to the southern provinces and compromise their economic prosperity.

LABORERS IN PARMA STRIKE.

The great strike now on in the province of Parma, which is focusing the attention of Italians of all parties on the problems of labor, is the result of the lack of emigration from Parma and central Italy, and the laborers seeing the advance in other sections, and being egged on by the "Syndicatist" or Socialist party, have struck. The Syndicatist party opposes parliamentary action, but favors a policy of harassing the land-owner by strikes and boycotts so he cannot continue farming operations, and he will thus be willing to rent the lands to unions of peasants, who would propose to exploit them collectively. The land-owners have organized and are now conducting the fight aggressively with the object in view of breaking up the organization of peasants and enforcing the principle of the "open shop." Twenty thousand organized peasants are involved in the strike, which has lasted two months and the termination of which cannot be foreseen.

PUBLIC OPINION DIVIDED.

Professor Montemartini says that public opinion on compulsory arbitration was directed along three currents, one favoring the creation of permanent arbitration boards to which the parties to the dispute could voluntarily have recourse at any time. Another is in favor of compulsory conciliation boards to which all disputes would have to be submitted before either the employers or men could declare hostilities, and a third is in favor of compulsory arbitration. The serious dimensions assumed of late by strikes such as those of railway employees, and more especially the gravity of many agrarian strikes, in some of which the military have been called out and many lives lost, has strongly influenced public opinion in this direction. The measure which the Socialist deputy, Hon. Bissolati, intends placing before the chamber, proposes to penalize manufacturers who refuse to obey the award of the arbitration board by closing their establishments, but no penalties are proposed for the workers who offer no security. Another measure proposes

to keep back as security for workers a certain proportion of their wages till the termination of the agreement under which they are engaged.

The year 1907 was a record breaking one for strikes in Italy, as they attained the number of 2500, as against 900 for 1906, and 600 for 1905, but it is probable now that the number will tend to decrease.

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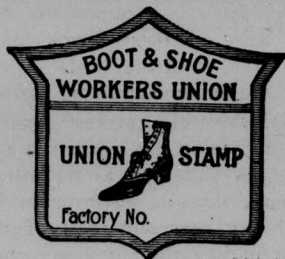
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LABOR'S PROTEST AGAINST JUDGE LAW. (Continued from Page 3)

ment by chancery, that is, government by injunction; further

Resolved, That we are in hearty accord with the position taken by the founders of this Government, when they held that popular government cannot endure, except together with an uncensored, unshackled press, full freedom of speech, full rights of assembly and of petition; further

Resolved, That we sympathize with Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, whose only offense is that of appealing for help in the cause of their fellow wage earners, and commend their courage and devotion to principle; that we pledge ourselves to render all possible moral and financial aid in furthering the cause for which they are suffering, and that we solemnly pledge ourselves to equal devotion even at equal risk, in order that these sufferings and sacrifices may not be in vain, but that, on the contrary, they shall result in the re-establishment of constitutional government and personal liberty and the maintenance of those relations which should exist between a representative government and a free people; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, to Justice Wright, Justice Gould, the House of Representatives, the United States Senate, and the press of San Francisco.

When this telegram was read from President Gompers there was an enthusiastic greeting of the sentiments:

"In the struggle for justice, the men of labor stand for human freedom and for all the people, for the perpetuation of our Republic, not only in form, but in fact. If in that struggle of the ages men must suffer, as great and good men have suffered before, then so be it."

There were a number of speeches by trade unionists. All phases of the decision of Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia were discussed, and the issuance of injunctions indiscriminately condemned. The points of the talks were that while injunctions had a proper field as a protection when property rights were endangered, the equity power of the judges has been permitted, without sanction of law, to abridge rights clearly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The importance to a people of free speech and free press was clearly defined. Objection was made to the claim that any man had a property right in the purchasing power of any man or number of men. It was clearly shown that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison had violated no law of the land, and the main purpose of the gatherings of trade unionists held all over the United States last Sunday is to show the illegality of the extension of the equity power by many of our judges.

Both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution state that a man charged with crime must be tried by jury. This safeguard is a fundamental of our present-day civilization. Justice Wright showed his contempt for the basic law of the country by sentencing men whose citizenship is of the highest type to prison for varying terms. At last Sunday's meeting there were numerous references to millionaires who deliberately break laws, not merely injunctions, who have been fined and who have not paid the money. The chance to send these men to jail was evidently overlooked (?) by the judges. There is a deep-rooted feeling in the United States against the prevailing methods of dispensing both law and justice. Trade unionists everywhere go on record in opposition to the doctrine that labor is property. We claim it is part and parcel of our being, and as far apart from the commodities it produces as could be imagined.

It is realized that freedom of speech and of press must have reasonable limitations. The law defines such limitations. Defamation of character, libel

statutes, copyright provisions, and other safeguards, are provided.

When a man like Van Cleave of the Buck Stove and Range Co. lengthens the workday of some of his employees, there are considerations to be faced by every citizen. By such action, Mr. Van Cleave attacks the right of thousands of other men to work reasonable hours, for competition is keen and other employers will likely be forced to add to the workday. When we say that we will not patronize the Buck Stove and Range Company because of its action, and ask our friends to follow the example, we are not exceeding our rights, nor are we breaking any law, written or unwritten. This is a commercial age. The Buck Stove people knew what to expect if they altered trade conditions of manufacture to the detriment of accepted standards of living. We all boycott. When we boycott to protest against injustice we are doing that which is necessary. Money interests are not the only concern of intelligent men and women. In the boycott under general discussion there have been no threats of any kind. There is nothing to prevent trade unionists buying the stoves and ranges, provided, of course, they wish to violate their obligations as members of labor organizations.

When the officers of the American Federation of Labor notified their constituents of the progress of the case pending in the courts, they were authorized by the Constitution so to do. There are rights of citizenship involved in the case now celebrated in labor annals, and we deny most emphatically Justice Wright's power to "injunct" us from talking, writing or breathing. The only real contempt so far in evidence is contempt for law, and Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are not the violators.

A NON-UNION LIQUOR PAPER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 12, 1908.

Secretary Central Labor Union:—The president of the *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*, G. R. Washburne, refuses to place the publication in a union office after May 1, 1909, the date of the expiration of the contract with the George G. Fetter Printing Company, of Louisville, Ky., a non-union house. President Washburne, in a letter, dated October 11th, 1908, to Organizer Hill, says he is "willing to receive bids from strictly union shops in competition for the future printing of the *Bulletin*, and if he can secure a bid from a union shop guaranteeing equally as good and satisfactory work at about equal or better terms, he would gladly give the union shop the preference in the matter."

Organizer Hill and the officers of Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, have done everything within their power to get Mr. Washburne to agree to place the publication in a union office after the expiration of the contract with the Fetter Company, but their efforts were unsuccessful.

Mr. Washburne, in a letter to a Newport, Ky., friend, under date of October 13, 1908, says: "We have explained our position to the officers of the local union who understand it fully and know that it is impossible for us to break off relations with this company immediately."

Organizer Hill and the officers of No. 10 never requested Mr. Washburne to abrogate his contract with the non-union concern, but on the other hand made it very plain to Mr. Washburne that it would be to the interest of the publication, when the contract expired, to patronize fair houses. This Mr. Washburne refused to do, and his letter under date of October 11th to Organizer Hill proves the correctness of our position.

The *Wine and Spirit Bulletin* is published in a non-union plant and we request our friends to act accordingly. Fraternally yours,

ROBERT IRICK, Chairman Label Committee, No. 10.

The legislature of Finland has passed the bakers' bill, which makes eight hours a legal day's work in all bakeries throughout Finland. The same bill provides that in the future all-night bakeries shall be prohibited.

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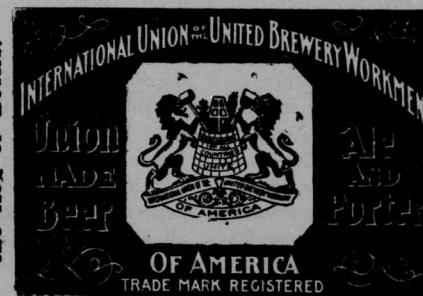
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REPORT OF ENGLAND'S DELEGATES. (Continued from Page 3)

there were delighted with the results of the Taff Vale decision given in Great Britain. They were not satisfied with the Taff Vale decision, but they attacked the associations' funds. They sued us for damages. The damages they sued us for would amount in this country to over \$1,000,000, but the trade unions were determined that they would not be put down by any Taff Vale decision or judge-made law. I hope that will be the position taken by our friends on this side of the water. I hope you will not rest satisfied until you are made free men once more.

"We had a great struggle, and you in this country will have a great struggle, and if the workers are not united—nay, and if they are united, you will have a struggle from now on to get better wages and conditions and to keep intact the wages and conditions that you have got that are satisfactory up to the present time. We have got through trades unions for twenty years a great deal in Great Britain, not only in the mining industry, but in the iron, steel, ship building and cotton industries. All that has been gained has been through the men of Great Britain becoming organized. If they were not organized we would not be in the position we are in to-day. Since 1888, as far as mining is concerned, a great deal has been gained; and what is true of mining is true of the iron, steel, ship building and cotton industries. In 1888 we were working for very low wages and in some instances for very long hours. In that year we commenced to agitate for better wages. The owners and capitalists of the old country, like the owners and capitalists of the new country, said it was impossible for them to pay higher wages without ruining the industries of the country. We pressed forward, however, and got an advance, which was followed by other advances, until we had forty per cent above the 1888 rate.

"In 1893 we had notices given for a reduction of twenty-five per cent in wages. That we resisted for four months. Ultimately we got what is known as the 'Lord Roseberry Agreement.' We secured as a minimum wage thirty per cent over and above what was paid in 1888. We went on then until we secured thirty-five per cent above the rate of 1888. The present agreement gives us thirty-seven and one-half per cent above the wages of 1888. Now we are trying to have that made a basis rate. We got the Scotch miners to form a federation, which was followed by a federation of Welsh miners. Now we have three great branches, all amalgamated in one federation and working for one end. If we stick together, we are sure that we will ultimately succeed in the objects we have in view.

"In England we are free from the Taff Vale decision. We have a Trades Dispute Bill that puts us back to the position that we occupied previous to the Taff Vale decision.

"We have an old-age pension bill which comes into operation on the first of January, 1909. It is not the bill we wanted, but it is a start, and we hope to improve it as time proceeds. At the present it will include somewhere about 600,000 people seventy years and over. Ultimately we hope to get it down to sixty-five years. Then we intend dealing with workers who are sick and lame and not capable of working. We have not done that as yet, but we passed, last year, the Small Holdings Act, which will prove beneficial to the working people of England. This act already has had a number of applications. Already 19,000 applications have been made for 300,000 acres of land by the working people of great Britain, and we believe when this act is thoroughly established, it will assist the workers to a very considerable extent.

"We have not been able as yet to get on the statute books anything that is satisfactory in dealing with the unemployed. We have a kind of promise that next year the present government will do something towards dealing with the question. This year the government will spend £300,000 towards a central

fund for the relief of the unemployed. That is a fair start in that direction. They are going to find employment for 2,100 men in repairing work at the docks, and they expect to spend some £73,000 in that direction. They are going to find employment for about 2,400 men in building ships. I rather regret that, because the ships they are going to build are warships, and that is not a thing that workingmen in either this country or the old country wish. It would be far better for Great Britain, America and the continent, as far as the working people are concerned, to build railroads and bridges.

"It is not my intention to keep this convention from its business. I imagine you have a great deal of work to do. There are a great many things I might talk about, such as boycotting and other things we had to go through. The minimum wage question with us put terror into the capitalists. I suppose they thought the world would come to an end if the workingmen would have better conditions. However, since we got the extra money, trade has been better, profits have been higher and everything more satisfactory than when the workers received only about one-half the wages they have at the present time. Therefore, all we have to do in the old country and the new is to press our demands and see that the men and women workers have justice and equity."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries office, No. 68 Haight street.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the union (also annual) will be held on Thursday, January 14, 1909, at 1 p. m., in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), No. 68 Haight street.

To be acted upon: 1—Reports of the board of directors and various officers. 2—Action on constitutional amendment proposing that members acting in any way detrimental to the interests of the union shall be subject to discipline. 3—Consideration of proposed amendments to the union funeral laws. 4—Endorsement of proposed state legislation providing for the registration and certification of teachers of music. 5—Installation of officers for 1909.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors, held January 5th, President C. H. Casasa presiding, Miss H. Schloh, Miss I. Franklin (former member), and Mr. T. Coulter were admitted to membership by initiation. Mr. H. Camprubi, of Local No. 473, White Plains, was admitted to membership on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Miss M. H. Fitton and Mr. C. W. Melville, and were laid over one week.

Mrs. M. Myers, J. C. Lackenback, F. Lovegod, W. S. Rose and H. G. Terry have been reinstated to membership in good standing. The resignations from membership in the M. M. P. U. of Mrs. A. Goerlich, C. H. Leonard and J. D. Stelling were accepted by the board meeting of January 5th.

The following-named members have been erased from the roll of membership, dating from January 1, 1909, on account of non-payment of dues, assessments, etc.:—T. Andersen, H. G. Baines, J. Bluth, R. G. Copley, Mrs. A. Cottle, Mrs. T. Hamann, W. H. Dufour, H. Langlotz, W. Larkin, E. A. Lassale, A. C. Love, L. Maynard, Mrs. E. Miller, R. Mosconi, V. Ursomondo and Mrs. C. C. Wilson.

The list of members who have been suspended from membership in good standing for non-payment of dues for the last quarter will be published in the next issue of the LABOR CLARION. Members who are delinquent and who wish to avoid the publication of their names, are urged to interview the financial secretary at the earliest possible moment.

Request has been made of the board of directors for the re-classification of Saratoga Hall (Class D), this city. Interested members are advised that the matter will be considered by the board on January 12th, at 11:30 a. m., and any member desiring to do so is invited to present his views on the subject.

Mr. B. R. Smith has been placed on the list of



Chas. Lyons
London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.
731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy
1432 FILLMORE ST. Between Ellis and O'Farrell

Savings Department

—OF—

The Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited

Mission Branch, Cor. 16th and Mission

We desire to announce that we have established a Savings Department in conjunction with our commercial banking business and are receiving savings accounts which draw interest at the usual rate.

We are now in our new home, the "Anglo" building, N. W. corner 16th and Mission streets, and have a modern and well-appointed banking house with absolutely fire and earthquake proof

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

The Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited

Head Office: London, England
Main Office: Pine and Sansome Streets

IGN. STEINHART, Manager
W. K. COLE, Branch Manager

suspended members, pending settlement of claim of Local No. 47, of Los Angeles.

The board of directors has approved of the proposition that a monster concert be given under the auspices of the M. M. P. U. in aid of the Italian earthquake sufferers. A committee consisting of Messrs. Harry Menke, C. H. Cassasa, J. F. Wilson, G. Kenney and Walter Anthony was appointed with full powers to arrange all particulars concerning the proposed concert. At the committee's meeting held Wednesday, January 6th, the concert was set for Thursday afternoon, January 21st, at 2 p. m., at the Princess Theatre, which has been tendered without cost by the management for the occasion. The committee's arrangements call for an orchestra of 150 musicians, and possibly, for the co-operation of the Lambardi Opera Company, which is expected to be in the city at the time. The committee has developed remarkable ability and energy, and indications are that a musical as well as financial success will be achieved. Of the latter there will be little question, as the press agent will be abroad in the land and his prowess is acknowledged and certain.

Messrs. Oscar Janowsky (musical director), Oscar Babbe, John Pompilio, Juan Miroos and George C. Baum, of Local No. 10, Chicago; Ernst Mueller, George Weiss, Henry Frank and August Saalbach, of Local No. 310, New York City; W. J. Starp and John Scheuett, of Local No. 1, Cincinnati, and Earl McCoy, of Local No. 147, Dallas, are reported playing at the Van Ness Theatre with the Ben Hur Company, weeks of December 28th and January 4th. Mr. P. Hans Flath, musical director, and member of Local No. 32, Anderson, also Harry Edison, of Local No. 310, New York City, were reported playing with the Murray and Mack Company at the American Theatre, this city, week of January 4th.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
Fousek's Bakery, Oak and Scott.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market, tailors.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
United Cigar Stores.

RED CROSS STAMPS A FIRST AID.

Last Tuesday there was held a meeting of those directly interested in the warfare against tuberculosis through the medium of providing finances by selling Red Cross stamps. The sum of \$1,053.77 was collected through sales. Besides this amount, \$1,000 has been banked, and there are several outstanding accounts to turn in which will materially raise California's contribution. One lady sold \$747.82 worth of stamps. At one cent apiece, this shows a remarkable concentration of energy. Prior to Christmas, over \$250,000 was collected in the vicinity of Washington.

The dispensary which is soon to be in use for the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in the treatment of the disease, at the Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Association, has given widespread comfort to those who have heard of it.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

STATEMENT

Of the Condition and Value of the Assets
and Liabilities of

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

A Corporation, and where said Assets are Situated, dated December 31, 1908.

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States (\$5,885,000.00), of the District of Columbia, guaranteed by the United States Government (\$475,000.00), of the State of California (\$250,000.00), and Municipalities thereof (\$1,598,800.00), the actual cash value of which is.....	\$10,226,503.87
2—Cash in United States Gold and Silver Coin and Checks	1,643,665.00
3—Miscellaneous Bonds, the actual value of which is	6,322,960.00
They are:	
"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$475,000.00), "San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$108,000.00), "Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company of California 6 per cent Bonds" (\$249,000.00), "Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00), "Northern Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$29,000.00), "Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$400,000.00), "Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00), "Market Street Cable Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$1,130,000.00), "Market Street Railway Company first Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$753,000.00), "Powell Street Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$185,000.00), "The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00), "Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Ferries and Cliff House Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$6,000.00), "The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,500,000.00), "San Francisco Gas & Electric Company 4½ per cent Bonds" (\$484,000.00).	
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is....	33,894,892.12
The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones Streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured the actual value of which is....	227,529.00
The condition of the said Promissory notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-public Corporations and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$172,202.41), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$27,383.29), Alameda (\$23,063.52), and San Mateo (\$2,251.57), in this State, the actual value of which is.....	224,900.79
(b) The land and building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	958,108.05
The condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.	
7—Contingent Fund—Interest due and uncollected on Promissory Notes	\$148,014.68
Interest accrued but not yet payable on United States and other Bonds	102,877.84
Proportion of Taxes for the Fiscal Year, 1908-1909, chargeable to next year	45,054.81
295,947.33	
Total Assets	\$53,794,506.16

LIABILITIES

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$50,137,447.14
2—Accrued Interest—Interest due and uncollected on Promissory Notes..	\$148,014.68
Interest accrued but not yet payable on United States and other Bonds	102,877.84
250,892.52	
3—Taxes—Proportion of Taxes for the Fiscal Year, 1908-1909, chargeable to next year	45,054.81
4—Reserve Fund, Actual Value.....	3,361,111.69
Total Liabilities	\$53,794,506.16

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society,

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society,

By JAMES R. KELLY, President.

By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

State of California,
City and County of San Francisco, ss.

JAMES R. KELLY and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said JAMES R. KELLY is President, and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

JAMES R. KELLY, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1909.

CHARLES T. STANLEY,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

WILL J. FRENCH,.....Editor

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Single copies, 5 cents.

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Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.



The horrors of the disaster in Italy have appalled the people of the earth. It was hoped the first press reports would prove to have been exaggerated, but the later dispatches are convincing in their fidelity to detail. From every quarter come words of sympathy and, what is still better, the practical expression of that sympathy. The San Francisco Labor Council has donated \$100 to the local fund to relieve the distressed and suffering. Affiliated unions will be asked to subscribe. Several have done so. Remember that a dollar to-day may mean as much to those in need as ten times the amount some time in the future. Help along a good cause by interesting your associates to quick action. The metropolis by the Golden Gate has a vivid recollection of some of the experiences now, unfortunately, the lot of erstwhile "sunny Italy," and the generous public response to the call of duty is noteworthy. Unions are invited to send their subscriptions to the Labor Council office at 316 Fourteenth street.

The officers of the Labor Council and the officers of Bakers' Union, No. 24, have been cited to appear in Judge Seawall's court to show cause why a temporary injunction issued at the instance of Fousek's Bakery at Oak and Scott streets should not be made permanent. The concern is on the "we don't patronize list," as a result of the failure to concede union conditions.

J. J. Freel, president of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, arrived in San Francisco on December 31st. This is his first visit to the Pacific Coast, and he will be kept busy for some time attending to arbitration proceedings with the newspaper publishers. Mr. Freel is the guest of his fellow craftsmen. They have made elaborate preparations for his entertainment. After his business in San Francisco is concluded, Mr. Freel will visit the other locals in this section. Organized labor joins the stereotypers and electrotypers in welcoming their chief executive.

The Palo Alto (Cal.) *Citizen* unionized on the last day of 1908. For some time the owner, J. F. Parkinson, had conducted the paper on the "open shop" plan, and it stood as spokesman for the anti-union sentiment of this part of the state. There could have been no better New Year resolution adopted by Mr. Parkinson than the appearance of the *Citizen* under union conditions, for it completes the record, inasmuch as peace terms were arranged with the unions of the building trades a few days ago. We congratulate Mr. Parkinson on the change of policy, and believe he will find it advantageous from every standpoint. Certainly the men in his employ will find it a benefit when they are brought face to face with an employer who does not live up to a standard like Mr. Parkinson did, but who eloquently proclaim the "law of supply and demand" and numerous other verbal devices to appease the conscience when it protests against the cheap man.

"COLLIER'S" CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS.

An editorial in the Christmas number of *Collier's Weekly* contained the following suggestion for magazines, weeklies, and daily journals of the forty-six free states: "Let us have a magazine syndicate of social service. If the editors of the United States will agree on a reform of social betterment, the day of attainment can be wonderfully hastened. We suggest the treatment of tuberculosis, the evil of child labor, the conservation of natural resources, overwork, and congestion, as five of the undebatable items of a betterment program, upon which all journals could focus."

It seems unlikely that there could be the least objection to such a program. The five planks appeal to all. Division of opinion, common on debatable topics, is impossible here, if an editor wields a pen for the advancement of mankind.

The first thought that comes to a writer for a labor paper is that the five items advocated by *Collier's* are part and parcel of the propaganda of the trade-union movement, with the exception of the provision of the conservation of natural resources, and this exception is made merely because the question, possibly, has never come officially before the unions or central bodies.

The treatment of tuberculosis is one of the live subjects of the movement. The union, as an institution, knows that its members feed the disease, and that many occupations are hazardous because of its ravages. On every hand the union co-operates with medical and civic associations who wage war on tuberculosis. Because of our numbers, speaking of working men and women generally, we pay most of the terrible price and endure a large proportion of the suffering.

The evil of child labor is known especially to the trade unionist, for he has come into actual contact with this disgrace to civilization, and he has read more printed matter on the subject than the average man in unorganized walks of life. Again we can clasp hands with *Collier's*, for one of our fundamental arguments for the social service rendered mankind by organized labor is the enmity we possess for child labor. We are proud of our attitude, and the support that has come our way in recent years is the result of agitation in and out of season, as well as a clearing of the wall of prejudice started by selfish interests to offset the banding of trade unionists to protect those who sadly need protection, and improve the race.

There can be no objection from any intelligent body of men to the conservation of natural resources. Reduced to a minimum, the meaning is that the assets of our country shall not be drained and irretrievably lost, but that wise legislation may retain for those who will follow us those common belongings to which they are entitled as well as we.

Overwork is a subject in itself. At first glance there may be a doubt as to the connection in which it is used. It seems to us, however, that the thought is a protest against the dollar-rush of the present day—a plea for the simpler life. Here again we can surely pledge our support. The union is in quest of a reasonable amount of leisure for its members. It believes in good citizenship, books, pictures and all that elevates. Overworked men, women or children are a detriment to the community. It doesn't matter whether the overwork is the long workday, the struggle in the tenement, or the gold thirst of the rich, the ultimate loss to the nation is the same.

We are opposed to congestion. Cubic air ordinances, buildings with breathing space, playgrounds for the children, opposition to the rapacious maw of landlords, and numerous other devices to offset congestion are sure of a warm supporter in the labor movement.

The LABOR CLARION believes that every editor of a trade paper in the United States will gladly subscribe to and indorse the platform outlined by *Collier's*—in fact we think we have long held a foremost place on the firing line for the four planks specifically mentioned.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The issuance of injunctions and judge-made law threatens to abridge a right long cherished wherever the Anglo-Saxon language is spoken. The liberty of the citizen to write and talk as he pleases does not prevent his being amenable to the law for the abuse of liberty. Frequently there is confusion in this connection, and license is mistaken for liberty. The right of printing rests on the same abstract grounds as the right of speech.

It is only since men's views of the just limits of government have become clearer that the liberty of the press has been recognized as a right. The existence of a censorship of the press was for centuries, however, deemed an essential to the safety of all European governments. Liberty of printing, as we understand it, is a comparatively modern notion.

Milton's plea for a free press met with no response from his own party. In England the liberty of the press, soon after printing was introduced, was regulated by the king's proclamations, prohibitions, charter of license, etc., and finally by the court of star chamber. The press did not really become free until the expiration of the statutes restricting it in 1693, after which it was found impossible to pass any new laws in restraint of it, and it has remained free ever since, the last restriction being done away with on the abolition of the newspaper stamp duty in 1856. Such legal checks as remain are merely intended to prevent outrages on religion or decency, to protect subjects from defamation, and to conserve the copyright of authors. The Constitution of the United States declares, as we should expect, for the liberty of the press. The same may be said of all the South American republics. Among European countries it may generally be said the liberty of the press is found most predominant among the weaker powers, such as Spain, Turkey, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Roumania; in France the press may be said to be comparatively free; while in Germany, Austria, and particularly in Russia, there are still many restrictions. In the British colonies the law is as in England, but in India the governor-general exercises a censorship.

Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Robert R. Livingston of New York, and Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania were appointed a committee of the American Congress to draft the Declaration of Independence. After preliminary meetings, the deed was agreed to, engrossed on paper, and signed by John Hancock, president, and the other men whose names are immortal in American history. King George of England was cited for his contempt of the people's rights, and for depriving his subjects of the right of trial by jury. The Declaration of Independence specifically guarantees the right of jury trial to the citizen, and refers to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as self evident truths. It is necessary, sometimes, to use the press freely in "the pursuit of happiness." If a man works his help longer than other employers, or pays a lower rate of wage, he is infringing on the rights of fair employers anxious to maintain the best possible standard of living, and there can be no doubt of the assault on the "happiness" of the employees. The press is at liberty, constitutionally, to publish the facts of such an assault, and if criminal action results, then the accused must be accorded trial by jury.

The Constitution of the United States is very clear on the point. There were seven original articles, and fifteen amendments have been adopted. The Constitution became law on the first Wednesday of March, 1789. Stress is laid on the jury system, whereby twelve men are supposed to guarantee that no man shall be imprisoned without a fair trial. The first amendment states that the right of free speech and free press shall not be abridged.

The agitation of the present day has to do with the violations of these provisions of organic and basic law by judges, without due authority. The law is explicit, and until it is changed, should prevail as the constitutional standard of the people.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX. Tuberculosis Campaign's Great Progress.

With the opening of the new year, the campaign against tuberculosis in the United States exhibits the most remarkable progress that any movement for social betterment has ever shown in this country. During the past year, the amount of activity and the number of people who have been reached by this activity has been far in excess of similar work that has been carried on during the four years previous.

Measured by dollars, the campaign against tuberculosis in the United States during the year 1908 has cost well over a million. Measured in the number of workers, the campaign has enlisted hundreds of thousands in its ranks. Measured by the number of institutions and organizations that have been established during the year 1908, more work of this sort has been accomplished than during the entire period before January 1st of the year just closing. For instance, before January 1, 1905, there were only 19 dispensaries in the United States providing special treatment for tuberculous cases. Up to the year 1908 this number had increased to slightly over 100. During the year 1908 alone over 100 dispensaries providing special treatment for tuberculous patients have been opened. The number of tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals opened in the year 1908 is more than 80 a figure which is four times that of the amount of progress shown in this line in any other year before 1908. The number of associations having for their object the study or prevention of consumption established during the year 1908 totals up to 120, which figure again is more than the entire number which had previously been established.

But not only in the number of institutions but also in the variety of people interested and in the increase in workers, can the progress of the anti-tuberculosis campaign be measured. Never before in the history of the United States have so many movements co-operated and allied to fight the common foe, the white plague. Never in any single year have so many different organizations and so many different ranks of people been stirred to activity in a movement for the betterment of the condition of man, as during the year 1908. For instance, during the past year from one end of the country to the other, the labor unions and working men have been startled to a realization of the fact that consumption is a disease which affects them, and they have been arming from east to west for the fight against the common foe. Hand in hand, the movement of the labor unions has been the stimulus given to the clergymen and the churches throughout the country. Never before have so many sermons on tuberculosis been preached from the pulpits of the various churches of the country. The schools, too, have been aroused both through special institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis children and by means of special instruction to the children in the regular grades in the schools. Hundreds of children have been instructed on the dangers of tuberculosis. State legislatures, government officials, business concerns, factory owners, social workers, men and women of all sorts of classes have during this past year been aroused to renewed interest in the campaign.

Of the influences which have contributed to produce this result, probably the most weighty has been the International Congress on Tuberculosis which was held in Washington during the latter part of September and the first part of October, attracting, as it did, the attention of men and women in every state in the Union. Representatives were present from almost every section of the country, and the benefit derived from this inspiring gathering has doubtless given the greatest impetus to activity in the fight against consumption that this country has ever experienced. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis by means of its constant propaganda and its two traveling exhibits, has also helped to contribute to the success of the campaign. Particularly is this so in regard to the work being carried on in the south. The Red Cross Stamp Campaign, with its 25,000,000 stamps, has been one of the greatest mediums of education

on tuberculosis as well as a means of raising money that has ever been used in this country.

The managers of the campaign against tuberculosis are realizing that they have a hard fight ahead of them, and every means that will bring home to the ignorant the gospel of health is being employed. It is safe to predict that with the present rate of increase in activity against tuberculosis maintained, the white plague will be ranked in a class with some of the least dangerous of the infectious diseases within less than fifty years. * * *

Victory for Shorter Workday.

A notable victory for the shorter workday movement was scored by a recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals. The court was unanimous in the opinion that the eight-hour law as applying to Governmental work in that State was constitutional. A contracting corporation engaged in building a sewer in the Bronx ignored the eight-hour law. The controller of New York City refused to pay the company a claim of \$14,000 on the ground that the contractors had violated the law in compelling employees to work more than eight hours a day and in refusing the prevailing rate of wages.

The contractors sued in the local courts and the controller was served with a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering him to pay the amount claimed. The case was carried up and now the Court of Appeals has reversed the lower court and upheld the constitutionality of the law. It is believed that the contractors lost about \$70,000. * * *

Japanese Labor Cheap But Inefficient.

Writing from Vladivostok of a visit to Japan, Special Agent Roland R. Dennis, of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, says:

"A visit to Japan tends to disprove the theory that cheap labor insures cheap production of output. The Japanese in many directions, especially in cabinet-making, is an expert and finished workman. Although he uses an infinitesimal plane and planes toward himself, and his handsaw looks like an overgrown butcher knife with saw-teeth cut in its edge, he produces fine work. But give him a machine nearly automatic to tend and he is not a success.

"Wire nails are used exclusively in Japan, and hence there is an immense demand for them. Among the very many stock companies formed during the Japanese-Russian war, when money was plentiful, was a wire-nail mill. The very latest up-to-date automatic machinery was brought out from the United States and everything that money and skill could command was secured to make the mill a great success. As a final step a superintendent was brought from a large mill in Cleveland, Ohio, and put in charge. In spite of all this expenditure of talent, money and time, that man is not able to make nails at a price that at all interferes with importing and selling at a satisfactory profit. When asked why he cannot make nails as cheaply as he did in Cleveland the superintendent replies: 'It is simply a question of labor. In Cleveland one man tended and kept running four or five machines; here it takes four or five men to tend one machine, and they don't keep it running as it should at that.'

"A large paper mill is having similar experience. Labor is cheaply paid, but being inefficient it is more expensive than much higher paid efficient labor. I met three Belgians who had been some months in Japan endeavoring to get a window-glass factory on a successful money-making basis so as to be able to compete with imported window glass. They had abandoned the enterprise and were returning home thoroughly convinced that Japanese labor was very cheap, but that it could not be successfully utilized in a branch of manufacturing to which it was not accustomed.

"Coolie labor in Japan commands about 25 cents per day, although in Kobe, Yokohama and Nagasaki 37½ and 40 cents are being asked and in many cases allowed. All employers of labor were unanimous in declaring that the quality of the services rendered was going down even faster than the rate of wages was going up."

"JUDGE NOT THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED." (A New Year's Resolution.)

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

To impute to no man insincerity of purpose simply because he does not agree with me.

To give every man credit for the general tendency of his life in spite of the occasional mishap which halts his progress.

To pay no attention to gossip, unless the bearer of the tale is willing to tell it to the one accused.

To remember the pit from which I was dug, before I pass judgment upon any other man.

To judge no man unless I am willing to be judged according to the judgment of the Just.

To lift up the man who has fallen, probably because he was carrying a heavier burden than I.

To give life the largest meaning, with no narrow outlook either for myself or for my fellows; to believe that every other man is worthy of the best that is mine, and to try earnestly to see that he gets it.

"OPEN SHOPS" REALLY OPEN.

The San Jose (Cal.) *Mercury* of Dec. 29th says:

"A radical change is taking place in Palo Alto through the instrumentality of the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council in placing various business firms on the fair list. The last firm to sign up with the Council is the Peninsula Hardware and Plumbing Company. This business was formerly conducted by J. F. Parkinson and was declared unfair, when the fight against labor unions began here some years ago. Mr. Parkinson sold the business about a year ago, but the Council, not believing the sale to be legitimate still held the firm under the ban and no material from the house has been permitted to be used on a union job. The present settlement removes the embargo and places it on the fair list.

"A. C. Brookfield, a building contractor who has conducted an open shop for some years, has signed up with the Council, and a number of men who have been employed by open-shop contractors have been received into the union in accordance with an agreement made between Mr. Parkinson and the Council. *The Citizen*, Mr. Parkinson's paper, has applied to the Palo Alto Typographical Union for permission to sign the union contract that will allow the use of the printers' label."

STATE AMENDMENT VOTES.

According to the statement of the vote of California on November, 1908, compiled by C. F. Curry, Secretary of State, all of the proposals to amend the constitution which were endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council were adopted by the voters of the state. In the order of their popularity they follow:

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 3, which authorizes the Legislature to enact a direct primary law, was carried by a majority of 106,081 votes.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 28, which gives the governor 30 days after the adjournment of the legislature in which to sign bills, received 71,383 majority.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 31, which empowers corporations other than quasi-public to extend the terms of their existence, carried by a majority of 33,563.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 8, which entitles night schools to state support, was carried by a majority of 10,179.

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 14, which increases the compensation of the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, controller, treasurer, attorney-general and surveyor-general, prevailed by a majority of 2 in a total of 185,114 votes.

The largest vote on an amendment was that cast on Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1, relative to separation of state and local taxation, which was the only amendment opposed by the Council. It was defeated by 26,127 votes in a total of 202,081, thirteen counties giving majorities in its favor and forty-five counties voting against it.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held
January 2, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Sail Makers, M. J. Madson; Molders, No. 164, Wm. P. McCabe, John I. Nolan, John O. Walsh, J. J. Field, M. J. Roche; Upholsterers, B. B. Rosenthal, M. Kragen, A. White; Leather Workers, No. 57, F. J. McCabe, D. A. Ahearn; Ship Drillers, E. L. Perret, vice J. Hack; Bartenders, Dan Regan, James McGrady, Chas. Donlan, T. P. Moran, Harry Wright. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—From the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Cal., pledging co-operation at protest mass meeting. From Hon. E. A. Hayes, stating that he had placed the Council on the list to receive daily *Congressional Record*. From Boilermakers' Union, No. 25, withdrawing protest against granting local Iron Trades Council a charter. Referred to Executive Committee.—From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, giving their side of the dispute with the Douglas Shoe Company. Referred to LABOR CLARION.—From Louisville Typographical Union, stating that the *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*, an unfair publication, had a branch office in this city. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee.—From Machinists' Union, No. 68, an Act relating to the liability of employers in and around underground mines, factories, etc. From Cooks, Waiters' and Waitresses' Unions, an Act to regulate the work and hours of employees engaged in these occupations.

REPORTS OF UNIONS.—Upholsterers—Business slack—some Mission stores persist in buying non-union mattresses; donated \$10.00 to the Denver strikers. Milkmen.—Reported Excelsior Dairy unfair; request delegates to so inform their unions.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The committee reported that the special auditors had submitted report on financial affairs of the Cooks Helpers' Union, and that a sub-committee had been appointed to appear at the Union, and that a sub-committee had been appointed to appear at the next regular meeting of that organization. Committees from the grocery clerks and retail delivery drivers were present, and it was decided to appoint a special committee to bring about more harmonious relations between these two unions, and also a closer working alliance. The committee stated that in the matter of the agreement of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, a sub-committee had been appointed to meet the next day to consider certain amendments that were proposed to same. The sub-committee submitted its report to the Council, and it was moved that the Council go into executive session to consider this matter; carried. The executive committee also reported that a special meeting had been called to consider further details in regard to the protest mass meeting, which the Council had instructed it to make arrangements for.

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 29, 1908.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment to consider further plans for the mass meeting. There were in attendance from the executive committee of the Building Trades Council: Brothers J. C. Williams, Walter O'Connell, P. H. McCarthy, O. A. Tveitmoe, John Crane, W. C. French, F. C. Macdonald. The joint committee reported that the following had been selected as speakers for the mass meeting: John W. Sweeney, P. H. McCarthy, O. A. Tveitmoe, Walter Macarthur, Will J. French, Frank C. Macdonald, Geo. L. Berry, Wm. Cole, Andrew Furuseth, Geo. A. Tracy; also that A. M. Thompson, president of the State Federation of Labor, had been selected to preside.

The committee stated that a number of sub-committees had been appointed to take charge of music, advertisements, etc., and that all was in readiness for the following day. The committee from the Building Trades Council, suggested that the expenses of the mass meeting be borne equally by both Councils. On motion, the same was carried unanimously. Reports of executive committee concurred in.

At this time the secretary read the report of the special committee on resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by the Council and ordered presented to the mass meeting. (See resolutions printed in full in LABOR CLARION).

The secretary also read a telegram from President Gompers, and on motion was instructed to read same to the protest mass meeting.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.—Reported progress; assisting weaker unions.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.—The committee submitted an amendment to section 625 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to special verdicts.

Moved to grant Attorney S. V. Costello the privilege of the floor to address the Council on this proposed legislation; carried.

Mr. Costello stated that he believed that the law allowing special verdicts should be repealed; that it was vicious legislation and that this amendment sought to remedy it, and would be beneficial.

Moved that the matter be referred to our legislative agent and that he devote his efforts in furthering legislation that will remedy this evil; carried.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

NEW BUSINESS.—Delegate Rosenthal called the Council's attention to the great calamity that had visited the people of Messina, and other cities in Italy. It was moved that the Council donate the sum of \$100.00; carried unanimously.

Moved that it be the sense of this Council that all labor organizations in San Francisco contribute as liberally and as promptly as possible to the relief of the sufferers; carried.

The secretary stated that the president of the Council and himself had been summoned into court to show cause why an injunction should not be issued preventing Bakers' Union, No. 24, from acquainting the public with the conditions in the Fousek Baking Company.

Moved that the president and secretary be empowered to secure legal advice in this matter if they deem it necessary; carried.

Delegate Misner brought to the attention of the Council the subject of monthly pay-days, and asked that the law and legislative committee be instructed to investigate and report back to the Council.

After considerable discussion it was learned that the State Federation of Labor had prepared a bill along these lines, and the legislative agent stated that he would co-operate with them in its passage.

RECEIPTS.—Drug Clerks, \$8; Janitors, \$4; Press Feeders, \$6; Sail Makers, \$8; Laundry Workers, \$20; Typographical, \$54; Pavers, \$2; Total, \$102.00.

EXPENSES.—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; telegram to A. F. of L., \$2.25; stenographer, \$20; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, \$57.50; LABOR CLARION, \$25; James Maher, horse and buggy, \$36; donation to the relief fund for the people of Italy who suffered in the late calamity, \$100; Total, \$273.75.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum's present program is equal to the splendid one provided by the Road Show last week. For next week the bill is particularly attractive. The Three Yoscarys, famed the world over as eccentric comedy acrobats, will be the headliner. Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes, comedians of refinement and great ability, present a dainty comedy by Fred J. Beaman, entitled "Suppressing the Press." Rogers and Deely will return with their clever skit, "The Singer and His Valet." Next week will be the last of De Biere, the marvelous illusionists; those charming Terpsichorean artists, The Rooney Sisters; the famous Parisian Dancers, Les Salvaggis; Hibbert and Warren, and also of that splendid light comedian, Wilfred Clarke, and his clever company in the delightful comedy, "What Will Happen Next?"

January 1, 1909

Two Carloads of
Carpets

Received Today

80c

\$1.00

\$1.12½

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GOLDEN GATE
COMPRESSED YEAST

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Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore

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ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

THE THREE YOSCARYS, Europe's Foremost Athletic Eccentrics; MR. and MRS. GENE HUGHES, in the Dainty Playlet, "Suppressing the Press;" ROGERS & DEELY, "The Singer and His Valet," (This Week Only); The Mysterious DEBIERE; LES SALVAGGIS; THE ROONEY SISTERS; HIBBERT & WARREN; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Great Comedy Triumph—WILFRED CLARKE & CO., in "What Will Happen Next?"

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00
Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays, 10, 25, 50c.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

Rich, mellow, perfectly aged in wood
and very delicately flavored

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

THREE BIG STORES

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—ALAMEDA COUNTY.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 4, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read, and after minor corrections, were approved.

CREDENTIALS—Typographical Union, No. 36, A. W. Sefton. Bakers' Union, No. 119, Cyrus Cooley and William McDuff. Referred to organization and classification committee.

COMMUNICATIONS—From A. F. of L., calling attention of state federations and city central councils to proposed legislation for benefit of laboring classes; filed. From Alameda Labor Temple Association, giving notice of change of meeting from Friday to Wednesday night; filed. From International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, relative to matter of the Douglas Shoe Co. and controversy over use of union stamp; filed. From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, calling attention of delegates to fact that "Busy Bee" shop is still on "we don't patronize list."

BILLS—Business Representative, salary, \$30; janitor, \$14; Pacific Telephone, \$6.50; Home Telephone, \$2.50; LABOR CLARION, \$4.05; F. C. Joslyn, recording secretary, salary, \$10. Referred to trustees.

REPORT OF UNIONS—Bakers, No. 119—Outlook good; doing work among French and Italian bakers. Cooks and Waiters—Coffee Club on Ninth street and Puritas Restaurant, 1243 Broadway, still on the "we don't patronize list." No decision reached in the injunction case against Local No. 31. Musicians at the Gaiety Theatre have made application to join the union. The Stage Employees matter still in abeyance.

REPORT OF BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE—Progress is being made in the case of the Morris Bakery in Alameda. Several prominent business houses in Oakland and San Francisco have notified the Motor Parcel Delivery Company that they would withdraw their patronage unless the drivers were unionized. If Council agrees, will visit the Knights of the Royal Arch on January 5th with a committee from the Cigarmakers' Union, to urge the sale of union-made cigars and tobacco. The mass meeting at the Building Trades Temple in San Francisco on Sunday, January 3d, was a splendid gathering; the resolutions adopted were read and endorsed by the Council. Leave of absence was granted the Business Representative for the remainder of the week in order that he could represent the California State Federation of Labor before the state legislature in Sacramento.

NEW BUSINESS—Resolutions adopted at the last meeting were read and the secretary was instructed to send copies to Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison.

Decided to co-operate with the Consolidation League, which has for its object the consolidation of city and county governments. A. M. Thompson and H. B. Andrews were appointed a committee to meet with the League.

Frank Holt, General Organizer of the Bartenders' International Union, addressed the Council and urged that the blue button be requested on all occasions.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT—Receipts—Retail Clerks, \$12; Stevedores, \$6.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 9:40 p. m. Respectfully submitted, F. C. JOSLYN, Recording Secretary.

Some good Samaritan has mailed the LABOR CLARION a copy of "The Citizens' Alliance of San Francisco Annual Report, 1908." It contains more or less (mostly the latter) interesting matter, and will be reviewed in another issue. We regret to note the absence of the union label on the document.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 2, 1909.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President W. G. Ross in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

CREDENTIALS—Painters, W. H. Green. Machinists, G. M. Jewett. W. H. Depew, J. W. Lynn, J. L. Welsh, C. A. Fitzgerald, A. A. Ohlsen, J. W. Muirhead, H. Friedenberg, T. S. Drury; alternates, R. S. Goodwin, G. A. Herbert, H. Bartley.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Painters—Elected and installed officers. Carpenters and Joiners—Will hold public installation of officers; members added by transfer. Federal—Initiated one; requested John Stark, coal dealer, placed on unfair list; referred to executive committee. Bartenders—Initiated one; three applications; elected officers. Typographical—Reported on non-union Saturday Evening Post sales. R. Fairbairn, a representative from the Building Trades Council, brought the Council's greetings and stated that the body he represented would likely send delegates to the Labor Council when officers are elected.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—On Prometheus launching, reported that they had not received fair treatment, having been ignored in announcements of meetings, and in other ways. Committee consisting of President W. G. Ross, D. H. Leavitt and W. H. Depew appointed to investigate reason for not receiving equal privileges with rest of committee, consisting of members of Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce. The launching committee was discharged. Committee on the case of the Russian exile, Christian Rudowitz, reported having issued a petition which was being generally signed and will be forwarded to President Roosevelt, protesting against the extradition of Rudowitz and other political refugees in this country.

NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS—President, Geo. M. Jewett; vice-president, Joseph McLennon; secretary-treasurer, D. H. Leavitt; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Silas; statistician, J. B. Dale; trustees, T. S. Drury, L. B. Leavitt, W. H. Green, August Rose; executive committee, William Doe, W. H. Depew, J. Johnson, F. M. Wynkoop, L. B. Leavitt, A. Rose, W. G. Ross; law and legislative committee, J. B. Dale, H. L. Friedenberg, F. M. Wynkoop, D. H. Leavitt; union label committee, E. J. Leary, Wm. Hockersmith, J. Johnson; municipal committee, G. M. Jewett, W. H. Depew, J. B. Dale, L. B. Leavitt.

NEW BUSINESS—Communication from Samuel Gompers, stating that "we don't patronize list" had been discontinued in American Federationist, and urging action that would take its place; referred to law and legislative committee. From California State Federation of Labor, enclosing resolution adopted in regard to Port Costa flour; endorsed and delegates urged to extend the purchase of this union-made flour. From International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.; referred to executive committee. From San Francisco Labor Council, giving notice of mass meeting to be held in protest of decision of Justice Wright; taken cognizance of and filed. Delegates were instructed to report names in full of all newly elected officers of their unions to the Council.

GOOD OF THE COUNCIL—J. B. Dale, W. H. Depew and J. Johnson spoke on the Buck's Stove and Range Co. case.

Adjourned to 8 p. m., January 8, 1909.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted, FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent Vallejo Trades and Labor Council.

Under the new pension law of the International Typographical Union 413 members are drawing \$4 per week. It is estimated that there are some 600 entitled to this pension, and when these are all registered it will mean an outlay of about \$124,800 a year.

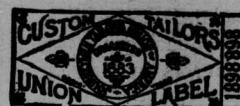
The Man in the Overalls

Will find a ready welcome at this bank. We desire your account; be it large or small, you will receive the same courteous attention.

Interest paid on savings accounts.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock
To receive deposits.



This is the Label of the Journeymen

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OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave.
and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

The Cream of All Beers**YOSEMITE -:- LAGER**

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
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San Francisco, Cal.

**PRACTICAL
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WE PRINT
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Banners and Lapel Buttons a Specialty

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391 Jessie St., at Fifth

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PROMPT DELIVERY**

AMONG THE UNIONS.

At the last meeting of the steam laundry workers resolutions were adopted in protest of the decision rendered by Justice Wright and the injunctions issued in restraint of citizenship rights. Officers for the coming term were installed by past president Guy F. Thurber, after which fifteen candidates were admitted to membership.

* * *

Upholsterers' Union, No. 28, has installed officers. Past president James A. Ray conducted the ceremonies. Two candidates were admitted last Tuesday night. Then came an enjoyable jinks, with a program of music, speeches and song.

* * *

The rammersmen elected and installed officers last Tuesday night. Ten dollars were donated to the fund to relieve the earthquake sufferers in Italy.

* * *

Robert Glockling, international president of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, left for Los Angeles last week. He expressed himself as delighted with his reception in San Francisco, and there is no doubt that his visit west will result in the advancement of organization interests in the craft.

* * *

George W. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, is a sick man. His many friends hope that his indisposition will prove temporary.

* * *

George L. Berry, international president of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, was entertained at a banquet last Monday night. A number of toasts were responded to, and the guest of the evening talked of the gains as a result of concentrated effort.

* * *

Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, ex-governor of the state, is a carpenter by trade, a member of the United Brotherhood, and carries a paid-up card. The Washington, D. C., local gave the senator a reception when he assumed his new legislative duties.

* * *

The bakers have chosen their officers for the ensuing term. Marcel Wille is directing the work among the French and Italian bakers of Oakland. As in San Francisco, the main object sought is one day's rest in seven, and the trade union is always fighting for this necessary boon.

* * *

The machinists have donated \$25 to the Italian relief fund. Last week \$15 was contributed to the strikers on the Denver and Rio Grande system, and \$35 to those on the sick list. The membership is increasing at each meeting. One or two small firms have been reported as failing to live up to the iron trades agreement. The lodge is active in advancing needed legislation for its members, and has interested the Labor Council in some proposed measures. Officers were installed last Wednesday night, and retiring president, William P. Delaney, was presented with the customary past president's jewel.

* * *

George W. Price received a handsome gold watch from the barbers in recognition of his services as president. Last Monday night the officers were installed. A donation was made to those endeavoring to maintain union conditions on the Denver and Rio Grande line.

* * *

The sum of \$35 was drawn by the bartenders for sick members last Monday night. The annual picnic will be given at Shell Mound on April 5th.

* * *

The machine hands will hereafter meet in the Labor Temple on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

* * *

A. M. Thompson, president of the California State Federation of Labor, was elected president of the teamsters, Local No. 70, of Oakland, early in the week. This organization is in a flourishing condition, and has 325 members on the roll. Officers will be

installed next Tuesday evening. Besides the two presidencies held by Mr. Thompson, he succeeded the late Charles W. Petry as business representative of the Oakland central body. Consequently he is a busy man.

* * *

The bay and river steamboat men have chosen officers, and, as usual, Edward Anderson, has been elected treasurer. For many years this gentleman has had evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the organizations of the maritime world, and "Ed," as custodian of the treasuries, is a familiar figure.

* * *

Vallejo Local Union, No. 376, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, have elected the following officers: President, Jack Morrissey; vice-president, William Caverdill; conductor, C. C. Colon; warden C. Biggs; trustee, M. Vera; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, C. Areson, W. H. Green; delegates to Building Trades Council, Richard Fairbairn, M. Vera, Jack Morrissey.

* * *

The cracker bakers have appointed a committee to wait on the proprietors of the local cracker houses to ask them to adopt a distinctive union label in order that their products, which are made under fair conditions, shall be recognized by purchasers.

* * *

Activity is reported in the ranks of the clerks. Both the retail and shoe clerks have installed officers. The men in the shoe trade are preparing to give an entertainment in the near future, and it has been decided to continue the sick benefit of \$10 (\$5 from the international and \$5 from the local). Next Sunday, January 10th, there will be a meeting of the state organization at 343 Van Ness avenue. The drug clerks gave a pleasant reception to members and friends on New Year's day.

* * *

At the last meeting of the Labor Council a copy of a bill to be presented to the legislature, fixing the hours of labor of cooks, waitresses and waiters, was presented by several unions interested. The document was referred, without reading, to the law and legislative committee. A bill regarding employers' liability was submitted for endorsement by Machinists' Union, No. 68.

* * *

The tie vote for president of the photo engravers was decided by another election. Albert Hoffman won the prize.

* * *

Golden West Lodge, No. 1, Machinists' Auxiliary, donated \$10 to the Italian sufferers. The annual ball will be held to-morrow (Saturday) night in Veterans' Hall, Duboce avenue and Church street.

* * *

The milk wagon drivers elected officers last Wednesday night. The agreement to be submitted to the employers was discussed at the last meeting of the Labor Council.

* * *

Vallejo Lodge, No. 148, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, have elected the following officers: Past president, S. J. Riorden; president, S. C. Rodger; vice-president, Thomas Floyd; financial secretary, Grant Allen; recording secretary, William McLean; treasurer, William Kelly; inspector, John Williams; trustees, Charles Cartmell, Dan King, S. J. Riorden.

* * *

Frederick W. Ely, a well known writer on labor topics, has taken charge of the trade-union department of the *Evening Globe*, and there is no doubt of his success in the new position.

* * *

The International Molders' Union reports receipts during the past four years of \$217,863, with expenditures amounting to \$198,152. The death benefits totaled \$50,700.

Try our "Nickel In" 5c or "Blue Diamond" 12½c cigar. None better made in San Francisco. Clay and corn cob pipes wholesale for "smokers." Also pure cigar clippings at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. **

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

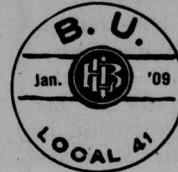
WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

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340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Jan. is White on Brown.

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64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

605 KEARNY ST.

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Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

ASK FOR THE BEST
2 FOR 25 CENTS CIGAR

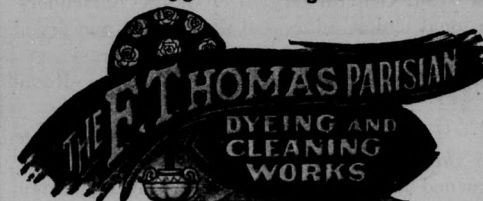
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KELLY & DOAN, Manufacturers
Sixteenth and Valencia Streets

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



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Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
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Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, will hold a regular meeting next Monday afternoon, January 11th, in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Officers will be installed for the coming term. This meeting, the first of the new year, should be attended by all members, especially as the officers elect will take their places, and they are entitled to the earnest co-operation of their associates. Don't forget the day—next Monday; the place—the Labor Temple; the time—2:30 o'clock.

* * *

Women in sympathy with all that pertains to the trade-union movement should remember that there are stoves and ranges on the market produced under unfair conditions: A company in a city of the middle west has instituted court proceedings because labor organizations have notified their members and friends that hours have been increased instead of decreased. The result of the injunction proceedings are known to all. In San Francisco a large furniture supply house is making a specialty of these stoves and ranges, and advertises that they will be placed on trial for thirty days. It is known that some of these stoves have been sold. The better plan is to ascertain what products are manufactured by unionists when there is no union-label guide. In this instance the officials of the Labor Council will gladly aid in selecting additions to the household that do not stand for the long workday or the short-pay envelope.

* * *

An appropriate resolution for the new year is: "I will promise to buy union-made goods and hire members of trade unions." A resolution of this nature, well kept, will make 1909 happier than any preceding year, and will assist many a woman (as well as man) procure one day's rest in seven, enjoy some leisure time, and receive more wage than would otherwise be the case.

* * *

Representatives of the Wage Earners' Suffrage League are planning to visit Sacramento in the interest of the effort to extend the franchise to women. The legislators will be asked to submit the question to the electors of the state. There should be no opposition to such a reasonable request. The referendum, which means the people, are to pass upon the extension, if submission carries. Thus no politician will place himself on record on the main question, and it is high time that the thousands and thousands of women in California who desire the ballot should receive the common everyday courtesy of having their claims presented to the citizens. This is a progressive age. All the political parties (save one), the labor movement, and scores of societies and organizations of various sorts are on record in favor of woman suffrage. It is extremely likely the law-makers will recognize the demand. If they fail to do so, there will be merely a temporary delay.

Household Hints and Recipes.

TO REMOVE ANTS—When ants gather on your pantry shelves, make a pie-crust dough, using lard for shortening; bake in the oven, and when done lay in pieces on the shelves, and in a few days there will not be an ant around.

STRING BEANS FOR SALAD—It is a good way to cook enough beans at once to serve for the dinner and to cool for the next day's salad. Spread the portion to be reserved on a large plate and cool well before setting in the ice chest. Never allow any sort of vegetable to be set away in a covered dish or into the ice chest while warm, for it will be sure to spoil, and the cook will then wonder at the mystery of anything turning sour that she set at once into the ice chest. If the beans are cooked especially for the salad, leave them whole after stringing for in this form they can be made to look more appetizing. Sometimes after cooking they are cut into narrow strips lengthwise and used as a garnish or border to other vegetable salads.

Do you want from Five Hundred to Five Thousand Dollars annual income? See us immediately. Why? Because we can show you the safest, best and most profitable investment on the market today; namely: a WALNUT GROVE. See us, or write for booklet on Walnut Culture and our Walnut Grove at Santa Rosa.

The Noble-Jones Co.

471-3-5 Monadnock Building
Phone Douglas 2720 San Francisco
624 Fourth Street, Santa Rosa

Winchester Hotel
76 Third Street

Near Market

AM LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms - - - 50c and up per day.
Single Rooms - - - \$3.00 and up per week.
Family Rooms - - - 75c and up per day.
Family Rooms. \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY THE HOTEL.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors

Every Woman in San Francisco KNOWS or SHOULD KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

Bigger Values in Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast

...Watch Windows for Bargains...**Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.**

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY

DEMAND THIS LABEL**On Your Printing**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.



SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

The importance of advocating the desirability of a permanent down-town shopping district cannot be too strongly emphasized. It means the centralization of the city's business, and it will add much to the convenience of the Buying Public. The only way to bring this important change about is to encourage the down-town shopping movement. We have long since accepted Market Street as the natural retail center of the city, a fact best demonstrated by our immediate return to a location which at the time seemed almost hopeless. Nothing will assist more to build up the down town district than the patronage of the buying public—nothing will lend more to the prestige of San Francisco.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

SHOP DOWN-TOWN.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2555 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 38 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Boite & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint ave.
(8) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(10) Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
(141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) Murdoch Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevins, C. W., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(33) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

C. H. ASHLEY, Manager

Telephone Market 109

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1909 Mission Street San Francisco
Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—Central Trust Company of California, Market and Sansome Sts.; Branches 624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared on deposits in the Savings Department of this Bank at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909.
B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—Humboldt Savings Bank, 783 Market Street, near 4th (member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco).—For the half year ending December 31st, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1st, 1909.
W. E. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Savings and Loan Society (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 101 Montgomery St., corner Suter St.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909. Money deposited before January 10th will draw interest from January 1, 1909.
WM. A. BOSTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Swedish-American Bank, 54 Geary street, near Kearny and Market.—For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1909.
GEORGE M. RUDEBECK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—Mechanics Savings Bank (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco) corner Market and Mason streets. For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared on all deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal from January 1, 1909.
JNO. U. CALKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, corner Market, McAllister and Jones sts., (Member of Associated Savings Bank of San Francisco), San Francisco, December 28, 1908—Dividend notice.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this society, held this day, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending December 31, 1908, free from all taxes, and payable on and after January 2, 1909. Dividends not drawn will be added to depositors' accounts and become a part thereof, and will earn dividend from January 1, 1909. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1909, will draw interest from January 1, 1909.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

93d Half Yearly Report of the San Francisco Savings Union

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

N. W. Corner California and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco

Sworn Statement

Of the Condition and Value of Its Assets and Liabilities

December, 31, 1908

ASSETS

Loans secured by first lien on real estate wholly within the State of California.....	\$13,259,776.21
Loans secured by pledge and hypothecation of approved bonds and stocks	911,154.91
Bonds of the municipalities and school districts of the State of California, railroad bonds and bonds and stocks of local corporations, the value of which is.....	9,183,133.00
Bank premises	700,000.00
Other real estate in the State of California.....	724,524.70
Furniture and fixtures	500.00
Cash in vault and in bank	1,420,408.37
Total Assets	\$26,199,497.19

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	\$23,991,448.07
Capital paid up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,205,846.26
General tax account, balance undisbursed	2,202.86
Total Liabilities	\$26,199,497.19

San Francisco, December 31, 1908.

E. B. POND, President.
LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

State of California,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

We do solemnly swear that we have (and each of us has) a personal knowledge of the matters contained in the foregoing report, and that every allegation, statement, matter and thing therein contained is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.
E. B. POND,
LOVELL WHITE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1908.
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.
FRANK L. OWEN.

For the half year ending December 31, 1908, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent on term deposits and four (4) per cent on ordinary deposits, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1909.

Money deposited during first ten (10) days of January will receive interest from January 1.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mallers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

FAIR LISTS

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.
S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market opposite Third.
Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.
Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.
Pragers, Jones and Market.
Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.
Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.
Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.
Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.
A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market.
McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.
Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.
Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.
J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.
Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.
Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.
Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.
Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.
W. H. Doud, 1124 Market street.
Collins, Hatter, 922 Market.
Lundstrom, Hatter, 1600 Fillmore, 605 Kearny, 64 Market, 2640 Mission.

STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.
P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.
W. and H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

C. E. Fisk, foreman of Hancock Bros., was injured by a street car in Oakland on December 26th. He is progressing nicely and expects to return to work before long.

Arthur S. Howe, a former officer of No. 21, was elected president of San Jose Typographical Union on December 27th in place of William Groom. The latter returned to San Francisco a few weeks ago, thus leaving a vacancy in the executive chair of the "garden city" organization.

Last Sunday afternoon and evening the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held the first high jinks in its history. There was a good attendance. Refreshments were served, and talent from various sources, both professional and amateur, enlivened the proceedings. Addresses on the aims and purposes of the Society were delivered, and the committee in charge of the jinks left no stone unturned to welcome and entertain the guests.

On the evening of December 28th there was held in New York City a meeting of representatives of more than 200 printing firms. It was a mixed gathering. Members of the New York Typothetae, the Master Printers' Association, the Printers' League and the Printers' Board of Trade were present, as well as men associated with many of the largest independent concerns. The condition of trade, the advisability of raising prices, and the necessity of co-operation for mutual benefit were themes of discussion. It was decided to form a central organization of employing printers, and a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the new body.

Leslie E. Dennison's six feet odd of good nature (and printing ability) is known to many of No. 21's members. A late issue of *The Journal*, Burlington, Skagit County, Washington, contained the following: "L. E. Dennison, one among the best newspaper men and printers on the Pacific Coast, has become identified with the publication of *The Journal*, and has full charge of the advertising and job departments, and anything in this line left with him will receive prompt attention. He is also a hustler after locals. If you have anything in this line hand it to him. If you have anything in the job line, give Mr. Dennison a trial and he will show you what he can do."

Many a printer has his thoughts turned toward Sacramento these days. Some have left for that bourne. No. 46, at the December meeting, had 172 members. President Thomas Wright was authorized to appoint a committee of five to conduct negotiations looking to a change in the wage scale agreement with the local newspapers to take effect upon the expiration of the present agreement on June 4th next, which at that time will have been in force for five years.

The following officers were elected by San Diego Typographical Union at the December meeting: President, Lucius R. Barrow; vice-president, E. L. Sadler; secretary-treasurer, E. L. Fisher; executive committee, A. N. Gresmer, B. A. Neff and G. E. Hart; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, F. P. Fink, W. J. Warden and R. S. Aspinwall; delegates to Federated Trades Council, W. J. Warden, A. N. Gresmer, F. D. Bowles and C. T. Buelow; sergeant-at-arms, Willis P. Mills.

Here is a newspaper story on a subject we have all talked over. It comes from Butte, Montana, and bears date of December 17th: "If a proofreader in reading the proof of an advertisement overlooks an error and if the error forces the advertiser to sell goods at a loss and if the publisher is required to make good the loss and discharges the proofreader because he will not bear half the expense, are the printers in the office justified in declaring a strike? This is the question that has arisen in the office of the *Butte Daily Miner*. It cannot be answered there and will be put up to the executive committee of the International Typographical Union. At first the printers were disposed to take up the proofreader's side of the controversy without ethical argument, but after several hours of idleness they returned to their machines pending the decision of their govern-

ing body. Three dollars was the amount the proofreader was asked to pay."

Charles W. Howe, for three years secretary of San Diego Typographical Union has resigned his position as foreman of Frye & Smith to accept the superintendency of the printing office at the Hotel del Coronado. Mr. Howe represented San Diego at the Boston convention of the I. T. U.

G. Leroy De Traux has taken charge of the composing room of Phillips & Van Orden. Mr. De Traux was out here several years ago.

State Engineer Ellery has declared the State Printing Office in Sacramento an unsafe building. It is an old wooden structure, long abandoned as a governor's mansion, and the state should provide a modern printing office to house its employees.

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. ***

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG
UNION STORE

1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis



See the Dog?
Is He a Tough Dog?

HE IS

So are the

OVERALLS

He Represents

Don't take our word for it, but
buy a pair.

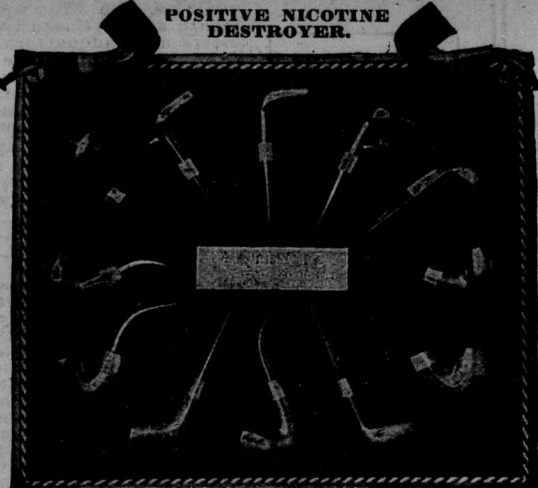
They will

MAKE GOOD



SOMETHING NEW THE ANTIDOTE PIPE

POSITIVE NICOTINE
DESTROYER.



"ANTIDOTE," the Catalytic Pipe has Four Important Advantages which can be found in No Other Pipe.

1. The "ANTIDOTE" needs No Breaking In. Every smoker knows the terrors of the first few smokes in an ordinary Pipe. The First Smoke in an "ANTIDOTE" is as sweet as an ordinary Pipe sweetened by Long Usage.

2. The "ANTIDOTE" can not burn out. The Catalytic lining protects the briar.

3. The "ANTIDOTE" is always Dry even with constant smoking.

4. The "ANTIDOTE" scientifically destroys the Nicotine, making it evaporate. A porous lining filled with Coal Tar Particles (Platinum, etc.) is placed in the bowl of a briar pipe, this is called the Catalyser; the smoke passing over the Catalyser produces Formol. This Formol turns all the moisture and Nicotine into steam, causing it to pass off into the air and evaporate.

All "ANTIDOTE" Pipes are hand made, of the Best French Briar.

KASSER BROS. Pipe Repairing Our Specialty
Distributors 19 MARKET
S. E. Cor. Steuart, San Francisco

The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Leege, President B. G. Tognazzi, Manager

CAPITAL PAID IN \$1,500,000.00
SURPLUS - - - - - \$100,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4% per annum

Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.

Union Men!

See that the Custom
Tailors' Label is on
your made to order
suit.



Our firm was the first to introduce it to the Union Men of this city over 5 years ago.

Our Reduction

of 15 per cent on all winter suitings will continue during this month.

Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS

Seventh and Market Streets

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 P. M.